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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1870. NO. 197.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Bill.

The Iron Section about Completed —The Steel Section to be Taken Up To-Day—An Important Decision—Help for Wilberforce University—The Law Department Bill—The Pension for Mrs. Lincoln—The Funding Bill—Colored Physicians and the American Medical Association.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1870.

The Tariff.

The tariff bill made considerable progress to-day, and as the sessions of to-morrow, Wednesday, and Thursday will be from 10 o'clock instead of at noon, it is possible, though not probable, that the measure may be half finished in Committee of the Whole by the time it comes Thursday evening. The Iron section is about done with, and the rates fixed are materially lower than the existing law. Pig iron is reduced from nine dollars to five dollars per ton, and railroad iron from seventy cents to sixty cents per hundred. The highest class of bar iron has been reduced from twenty-eight dollars to twenty-two dollars and forty cents per ton, and the other class from twenty-two dollars and forty cents to eighteen dollars per ton. Small reductions have been carried on some other forms of iron, but in the main they stand about as in the present law. The statement has been made in this as well as in other correspondence from Washington, that the Ways and Means Committee reported in favor of raising the duty on railroad iron to one dollar per ton. The language of the bill in the opinion of many members of the House certainly warranted this conclusion, but some members of the committee say this was not their intention, and to-day General Schenck brought in an amendment of phraseology so as to make the bill explicit in this regard. The great contest on steel will begin to-morrow. There are seven paragraphs under this head, each one of which will be warmly debated before the Ways and Means committee have reported. If a reduction corresponding to that on iron is carried some of the Pennsylvanians say they will be ready to give up the title.

An Important Decision.

One of the decisions rendered by the Supreme Court on Saturday just before adjournment is of a good deal more importance than on its face it appears to be. The act of March 12th, 1863, requires among other things that Southern claimants for property, or rather the proceeds held on trust by the Treasury Department of property captured by or surrendered to our army, shall prove that they were and always loyal throughout the war, and did not either directly or indirectly voluntarily aid the rebellion. Under the act of March 3d, 1863, the Court of Claims it has, of course, been rendered impossible to furnish the necessary proof to meet this requirement. The Supreme Court, in deciding the Paddleford case, swept away this oppressive and oppressive rulings, and laid down the principle that the fact of the taking the oath of allegiance under the President's proclamation of December 8th, 1863, as soon as the occupation of persons in the particular locality made to take this oath, must be accepted as proof of loyalty, and operates as a complete reversal tion of all rights of property. This decision practically decides many cases that have been tried in the Court of Claims.

Wilberforce University.

Senator Drake's report from the Committee on Education and Labor in regard to helping Wilberforce University, a school for colored youth, is a careful examination of all the facts in the case, this committee are of opinion that it would be more for the benefit of the colored race in the United States to appropriate a portion of the fund heretofore appropriated for the education of freedmen to the support of such an institution as the Wilberforce University than to disseminate the small sums through numerous schools in the South. In developing Wilberforce University the colored people have exhibited great energy and fidelity. It has evidently the confidence of colored citizens not only in the Northern States but in the Southern. It is in a condition, with moderate assistance, to become established on a permanent basis and to exert a beneficent influence by the education of colored teachers to be sent to labor among the colored population of the South. Upon inquiry the committee find that there are fifteen hundred colored children under control of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, is about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and they are of opinion that it would be a permanent benefit to the colored people if one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars of this fund for the benefit of Wilberforce University, and they accordingly report back the bill with a resolution to it at effect.

The Law Department.

The Senate Retrenchment Committee has unanimously reported the bill of Judge Lawrence creating a Department of Law, and it has been carried to the calendar. There is no prospects are that it will pass as soon as reached.

The Funding Bill.

The funding bill was considered to-day by the Ways and Means Committee, and the probabilities are that it will be reported to Thursday before the House recess. What shape it will take no man can yet tell. The Committee this morning talked about the bank sections, but took no vote upon them. They will not agree with the Senate, but the givings out from the Committee room indicate a much more favorable feeling towards national bank interests. The idea of a four and a half per cent. bond with redemption at pleasure, as embodied in Mr. Sherfield's bill, finds a good deal of favor, but it is not yet certain that it will be adopted by the Committee.

The Steamer Aspinwall.

The owners of the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall telegraphed to Havana on Saturday, directing her captain to receive on board the Spanish war Fish for exchange telegraphed Consul General Biddle to deliver her to the captain, so that she is finally out of the hands of the Spanish authorities and in possession of the United States. The volunteers at Havana having shown a disposition to make trouble about her surrender, the steamer was at last ordered to Key West. Poor, this afternoon, to take her under protection of the guns of the Saugus while she is preparing again for sea.

Pension for Mrs. Lincoln.

The House has at last decided to do what the good of the country demanded should have been done long ago, viz: Passed the bill putting the name of Mrs. Lincoln on the roll for a penston of three thousand dollars annually. Judge Kelley drew the debate. Mr. Dickey to introduce it, because Pennsylvania and not Illinois had contributed the $2,000 per annum. Under the operation of the previous question the bill was passed, yeas 72, nays 51.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a joint resolution declaring that the 30th of May, being the day appointed for the decoration of the graves of soldiers who died in defence of the country, a public holiday to be forever observed as such by the people of the United States. Passed without debate.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution giving the Committee of the Whole authority to stop the debate on any portion of the tariff bill. Adopted, 113 to 15.

The House then went into committee on the tariff bill. The paragraph on railroad bonds was amended to read: On all insulated telegraphic or other wires used for railroad purpose, and on all telegraph wire, forty per cent. *ad valorem*.

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The House at 5:30 adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

AN INDIAN WAR.

Twelve Thousand Warriors Prepared for the Field—Insufficiency of our Cavalry—Views of Commissioner Parker.

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They are expected to start in a few days to Indian Big Horn range in the mountains, Big Horn river, and the slopes, and discover if possible the immense gold fields of which we have that region. Gen. Sherman was ordered some time ago to stop this expedition, but on a pledge from the expeditionists that they would not molest the Indians, the order was revoked. The Indians will not be convinced that the expedition is peaceable, and are therefore preparing for war. Gen. Parker thinks our cavalry is not strong enough force half to cope with the Indians, who will divide and only fight in small parties five hundred or less, and will scatter over Montana, Wyoming, Dakotah and Colorado territories, and we shall be startled with the intelligence of Indian massacres in those territories. The Indians will not meet Gen. Sheridan in a pitched battle. They are too shrewd for that. Sheridan cannot have more than about 3,000 cavalry, and it can readily be seen that it will be difficult for him to check the savages. The infantry that has been sent out is merely to garrison the different forts along the frontier, and Sheridan can only act upon the defensive until our cavalry arm of the service is strengthened. Gen Parker estimates the costs of a two months' war with the Indians at a sum greater than it would require to feed the Indians one year.

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Albany Cattle Market.

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New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2—Cotton easier; middling uplands nominally 22c; sales 15,000 bales; receipts 6,621 bales; exports 5,818 bales; stock 141,173 bales. Sugar—prime 10½@11c. Molasses—refailed 70@75c. Coffee firmer; fair 18½@16½c; prime 17½@18c.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The French Conspiracy More Serious than First Supposed—Large Number of Arrests—Italian Consul at Buenos Ayres Assassinated—Pastoral Letter from Cardinal Cullen—The Fenians and Free Masons Denounced—Delegates from London to the Evangelical Alliance, &c., &c.

An Italian Consul Assassinated.

LONDON, May 2.—A dispatch from Florence confirms the report of the assassination of Italian Consul Pagnie Pane at Buenos Ayres.

The Plot Against Napoleon.

PARIS, May 2.—The *Figaro* says a man was arrested at the race course yesterday, when the Emperor was expected as usual, who upon examination was found with a revolver and a formidable looking dagger. Subsequently his house was searched, and a large quantity of bombs discovered. The ramifications of the plot against the Emperor seem much wider spread than at first supposed, and new developments are continually coming to light. Arrests continue in all directions.

PARIS, May 2.—The recently discovered conspiracy is more serious than was at first supposed. A large supply of bombs had been provided and were seized by the police. The principal ringleaders have not yet been discovered, and the anxiety of the Government and citizens is intense. The strictest surveillance is everywhere maintained and the Tuileries is twelve months' pay, was amended to authorize the commissioner and corresponding increase of pay to officers who, by their influence, were not examined with their classes, but had since been confirmed by the Senate, in several cases confirmed after their death, and passed.

After disposing of some unimportant bills, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill was introduced by Mr. STEVENSON, to authorize citizens of the United States to accept diplomatic service from foreign governments.

Mr. VAN TRUMP presented a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to retain hereafter all moneys that may be due by the Government to the Pacific Railroad companies, as indemnity for interest on railroad bonds paid by the Government.

Mr. ROGERS introduced a bill to remove all political disabilities.

Mr. DICKEY introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to place the name of the widow of Abraham Lincoln on the pension roll, and pay her the sum of $2,000 per annum. Under the operation of the previous question the bill was passed, yeas 72, nays 51.

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RED RIVER IMBROGLIO.

Armed Emigrants from Minnesota Rallroad.

Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota, thinks that if matters progress to a fight in the Red River country, a large number of the young men in that State and the buffalo hunters around the Winnepeg border would join the rebels. The Minnesota settlements are almost reached the Red River valley, and a railroad will be completed to that point this year. The volunteers would enter that country in the guise of emigrants, but in reality would be an organized band of armed men, ready for any way from the United States, as the Frazier river people have already expressed an almost unanimous desire for annexation, a similar expression from the Winnepegs would probably bring the entire country, including the Red and Frazier river valleys), into the United States. If Congress choose to accept the offer of this large area from the north shore of Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean, and from the United States boundary to Hudson's Bay Company, with this statement it should be remembered that the vast Canadian wilderness from which it was purchased by the Fenians at times to intrench in and rally to, and proceed through to a point of attack.

The report of the Fire Marshal Blackburn, of Philadelphia, for the past year, shows the losses by fire in that city to have been $5,097,128; insurance, $4,172,824, and salvage $884,304. These alarming losses are attributed to thirteen causes, and include carelessness, incendiarism, overcrowding floors with goods of inflammable character, defective construction of buildings, explosion of illuminating oils, etc. Of six hundred and twenty-three burnings, one hundred and four were traceable to incendiarism, and four persons were convicted of arson. The Insurance patrol, a new institution for the protection of goods at fires, is warmly commended.

To Be "Short" of Gold

Last week was very bad; the only thing that was worse was to be short of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale. †

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for April.

Decrease During the Month $11,697,793.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The following is the debt statement:

Debt outstanding	$2,690,570,709 43
Total interest	33,622,779 29
Total, including interest due and unpaid	$2,654,193,484 72
Amount in treasury—Coin	115,575,213 08
Currency	6,954,694 06
Sinking fund bonds	33,290,182 68
Other bonds	77,583,680 00
Total in treasury	233,329,150 37
Debt, less amount in treasury	2,420,864,334 35
Debt, less amount in treasury on April 1	2,432,562,127 74
Decrease during the month	11,697,793 39
Decrease since March 1, 1870	17,461,142 82

CUBA.

A Batch of Reliable Spanish Reports.

HAVANA, May 2.—The following reports of the situation in the interior are from Spanish sources. The insurgents in the Camagney district continue to present themselves in large numbers to receive pardon. The resignation of the rebel General Agramonte is confirmed. The rebels have abolished the rank of General-in-Chief, and appointed Federick Kavado chief of operations, and Bembita commanding General in the Cinco Villa district.

Fifteen Spanish soldiers, captured last June by the rebels, just arrived at Puerto Principe, were threatened with death by Quesada, but their lives were saved through the intervention of Bembita, with whom they will serve up to the time of their release. Quesada is still roaming about the coast, never sleeping twice in the same place.

The Political prefect Belancourt, *alias* Barbazo, and sub-prefect Rafete, were captured and executed at Puerto Principe.

A gunboat recently captured a small boat at Laguia Pata Key. In the boat was found a passport issued to General Goicouria, and his commission as Ambassador to Mexico, both signed by Cespedes. Other gunboats coming up, the Key was surrounded, search made, and if Goicouria is on the island, he cannot escape.

The rebel General Quesada has issued another proclamation, in which he says: "I have not despaired of the country since the first disembarkation. In many instances audiences departed amid shouts of "*Viva la Republique*." No rioting occurred.

One of the radical journals publishes documents pronouncing that the expulsion of the Italian banker, Cernuischi, for violation of the laws of the country, was done in the interest of a political party. Angio, Cicmieux, Jules Favie, J. Ferrie, Pelletan, Jules Simon, and many other equally well known radicals.

Items From London.

LONDON, May 2.—John Jacy and his family have arrived here.

There is a active movement of cotton weavers all over the country for an advance of wages.

The following delegates to the New York Protestant Conference have already announced their intention to be present: Lord Alfred Churchill, Earl of Cavan, and the following members of the House of Commons: Sir Harry Verney, of Buckingham; William Shepherd Allen, of Wakefield; Samuel Morley, of Bristol, all of Sunderland; Thomas Chambers, of Marylebone; William Collins, of Tavistock Borough; William McArthur, of Lambeth, and Rowland Smith, of South Derbyshire.

The Times of this morning, in reviews the Tornado case, saying that neither English conscience nor British law is concerned with it.

Pastoral Letter.

DUBLIN, May 2—Cardinal Cullen has issued another pastoral letter, renewing his denunciation of Fenianism and Free Masonry.

LONDON, May 2.—Mr. Benson has announced his intention to resign the Presidency of the Oxford Boat Club.

The School of Medicine.

The Ecole de Medicine was re-opened to-day. Dr. Tardieu was present and delivered his lecture without interruption, owing to the great precautions taken by the authorities. Before leaving the college the Professor was insulted by a large crowd of students, and was only compelled to call on the police for protection.

More Trouble at La Creuzot.

At Creuzot, yesterday, M. Assy, a leader in the late riots, was arrested. The gendarmes attempted to rescue him, but did not succeed, and nine of them were made prisoners. Several soldiers were wounded during the struggle.

Death of a Bishop.

The Bishop of Evreux died while on the way home from Rome.

The Governorship of Northwest Territory.

LONDON, May 2.—It is intimated that Gen. Lindsey, who commands the expedition to the Red River country, will remain there as Governor of Northwestern Territory after order is restored.

Boat Race.

LONDON, May 2—The Kelly and Bright race in open boats for 400 sovereigns, which took place to-day on the river Tyne, at Newcastle, resulted in favor of Harry Kelly, of Putney, ex-champion of the Thames.

Parliament.

LONDON, May 2.—In the House of Lords to-night, Lord Talbot introduced a petition from the parish guardians of North Dublin praying for the repeal of the act of union.

In the Commons, as important debates were expected on the Irish land bill and convent investigation, the attendance was large. Many petitions were received for and against the proposed inquiry into monastic institutions. The correspondence on the Red River difficulty was ordered by the House. Disraeli, Gway, Under Colonial Secretary, explained that Lieut. Governor Barrett, for the murder of Snear, had been released on bail in consequence of the absence of important witnesses.

The House went into committee on the Irish land bill. Mr. Synnan, and others opposed making the term of agricultural leases sixty-one instead of thirty-one years. The measure was opposed by Disraeli and withdrawn. Mr. Bell moved to amend by reducing the term to twenty-one years. Mr. Gladstone refused to meet all the equities in the case. Mr. Palmer supported the amendment. It was rejected by a vote of 289 to 256. Other amendments of details were considered, and either withdrawn or rejected. The committee rose. Mr. Newdegate then urged his motion for inquiry into the monastic institutions of England.

Mr. Gladstone implored members to show a spirit of concession and conciliation. He hoped the measure would be passed before Easter. He was not prepared to accept any proposition whereby monastic houses held property, but he was decidedly opposed to an investigation of their internal affairs. Newdegate's motion for a committee of investigation was rejected by a majority of seventy-nine.

Mr. Gladstone then moved for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the terms of monastic property, which, after slight opposition, was carried by 251 majority. At 2 o'clock A. M. the House adjourned.

Lord Derby was before the committee on diplomatic service to-day. In the course of his testimony he objected to the American system of diplomacy, because it appointed men whose diplomatic career was accidental, not professional.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 2—Teh steamers City of Baltimore, Herman and Alpsic have arrived out of the Mersey.

There is a active movement of cotton weavers all over the country for an advance of wages.

The following delegates to the New York Protestant Conference have already announced their intention to be present: Lord Alfred Churchill, Earl of Cavan, and the following members of the House of Commons: Sir Harry Verney, of Buckingham; William Shepherd Allen, of Wakefield; Samuel Morley, of Bristol, all of Sunderland; Thomas Chambers, of Marylebone; William Collins, of Tavistock Borough; William McArthur, of Lambeth, and Rowland Smith, of South Derbyshire.

The Times of this morning, in reviews the Tornado case, saying that neither English conscience nor British law is concerned with it.

Pastoral Letter.

DUBLIN, May 2—Cardinal Cullen has issued another pastoral letter, renewing his denunciation of Fenianism and Free Masonry.

LONDON, May 2.—Mr. Benson has announced his intention to resign the Presidency of the Oxford Boat Club.

The School of Medicine.

The Ecole de Medicine was re-opened to-day. Dr. Tardieu was present and delivered his lecture without interruption, owing to the great precautions taken by the authorities. Before leaving the college the Professor was insulted by a large crowd of students, and was only compelled to call on the police for protection.

More Trouble at La Creuzot.

At Creuzot, yesterday, M. Assy, a leader in the late riots, was arrested. The gendarmes attempted to rescue him, but did not succeed, and nine of them were made prisoners. Several soldiers were wounded during the struggle.

Death of a Bishop.

The Bishop of Evreux died while on the way home from Rome.

The Governorship of Northwest Territory.

LONDON, May 2.—It is intimated that Gen. Lindsey, who commands the expedition to the Red River country, will remain there as Governor of Northwestern Territory after order is restored.

Boat Race.

LONDON, May 2—The Kelly and Bright race in open boats for 400 sovereigns, which took place to-day on the river Tyne, at Newcastle, resulted in favor of Harry Kelly, of Putney, ex-champion of the Thames.

Parliament.

LONDON, May 2.—In the House of Lords to-night, Lord Talbot introduced a petition from the parish guardians of North Dublin praying for the repeal of the act of union.

In the Commons, as important debates were expected on the Irish land bill and convent investigation, the attendance was large. Many petitions were received for and against the proposed inquiry into monastic institutions. The correspondence on the Red River difficulty was ordered by the House. Disraeli, Gway, Under Colonial Secretary, explained that Lieut. Governor Barrett, for the murder of Snear, had been released on bail in consequence of the absence of important witnesses.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

John Creoling, a lunatic, escaped from the insane asylum, at Harrisburg, and drowned himself in the Susquehanna.

Henry R. Hosford, Grand Master of the Grand Council of U. S., died in Detroit, died at his residence at Pamlet, on Sunday.

Dr. J. S. Babbs, a prominent physician and an old resident, died in Indianapolis, Sunday night, aged 70. He was father-in-law of Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

The burning of the New York Printing Company's office Sunday night, caused a loss of about $100,000.

The New York Commissioners of Excise have issued a proclamation announcing the intentions of the Board to enforce the closing of liquor saloons and dance houses, and that they promise that they will never countenance malicious espionage, malicious prosecutions, the extreme enforcement of technical points.

Collector Bailey's defalcation is officially ascertained to be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and not two hundred thousand as at first on account, just concluded. His sureties have been notified to make good the amount, and it is believed that they will respond to the amount of their respective bonds without waiting for a suit to be instituted.

The annual report of the New York Bible Society shows that the aggregate distributions of the Society for the year have been 11,208 Bibles, 58,367 Testaments, and 1,420 parts, making a total of 70,995 copies, and a loss of $15,549 58. The entire receipts for the year have been $178,178 28. The expenditures $22,725 18, showing an excess of expenditures over the receipts of $8,8 56.

The slaughter and packing house of Miller, Conklin & Co., at Talbott, was burned to the ground on Saturday night. Loss $6,000. No insurance.

At a meeting of contributors to the Pennsylvania Military Orphans' Home, it was adopted for separate clinics for females, if practicable.

The colored people of Wilmington, N. C., assembled in the Fifteenth Amendment by a procession yesterday.

Wm. H. Dunlaney, a prominent member of the Virginia Bar, died suddenly last evening in Alexandria.

A fire at the Wisconsin State prison at Waupun, yesterday, destroyed the shops. There were no escapes. Damage about $150,000.

The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in session in San Francisco.

From nearly all parts of California comes intelligence of short crops. In some places the grain will not pay for harvesting.

Governor Senter, of Tennessee, denies the report that he has resigned his office.

Fechter is to remain in Boston as manager of a theater.

Speaker Blaine declines to be a candidate for United States Senator in place of Fessenden.

The junior and sophomore classes in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., rebelled against an order of the faculty, refused to attend recitations, and have been suspended.

Judge Emmons, of the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati, has delivered an opinion sustaining the demurrer filed on behalf of the government to the action brought by distillers to recover back the taxes paid on the whisky assessed in obedience to what is termed the forty-eight hour rule.

At Princeton, Ill., April 30th, the National Hotel and other buildings were destroyed by fire. Loss $75,000.

At Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday, Gilchrist's planing mill was burned. Loss $20,000.

The Governor of Illinois has offered $1,000 reward for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of the recent lynching of Hank Leonard, at Salem.

In the United States Circuit Court, at Richmond, yesterday, Chief Justice Chase dismissed the Virginia coupon cases, on appeal in the case of James Jeter Phillips was argued and missed. Unless the Governor intervenes he will be executed July 8. He has been respited nine times.

Near Quebec, Sunday, the steamers Germany and City of Quebec collided. The latter steamer had her bow stove a short time afterwards. Two lives were lost.

One day last week Col. A. Payne and Mac. Stapleton, two influential citizens of Monticello, Kansas, quarreled about some trivial matter while dining at the latter's house, the difficulty in a dark room. Payne had a knife and Stapleton a revolver. Some citizens, on hearing the shot, burst open the door, and found Stapleton with his throat cut, and Payne shot through the lungs. Neither was killed, but there is little hope of the recovery of either.

C. J. Luthy, a gardener at Memphis, while attempting to shoot a chicken, shot and killed himself.

Bids for the purchase of the Central Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, Ohio, were opened yesterday. A number of capitalists offer $200,000 for the land.

J. B. Coalben was arrested in Memphis yesterday for passing forged drafts.

The military authorities at Fortress Monroe have secured on to-day's

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1870.

As a general thing the crop indications, both as to grain and fruit, are good. Of course re orts are current of failures in particular sections, but when was there a time when this was not the case? It is not improbable that this year we may yet hear the cry of general failure; but it is to be observed that we usually survive reports of this kind, and have something to spare.

The Philadelphia Mercantile Library was opened to the public on Sunday for the first time, in accordance with the decision of the stockholders over the Directors. We have the gratifying assurance that the Reading Room was visited by large numbers of people. We venture to predict that much good will result from the innovation, and that similar institutions in other cities will follow the example set by the Philadelphia Library.

There are still twelve banks of issue in Pennsylvania that did not come into the national banking system, and continue to do business under charters derived from the State. According to the recent report of the Auditor General, their outstanding circulation in January last amounted to only $79,496. The whole of their issue was $3,219,668, of which $3,140,172 was returned and burned. During 1869, the expense was incurred in the Auditor General's office in connection with their affairs, and the receipts amounted to nothing. On the 30th of November, 1869, there was on hand a balance of $2,574 70 to the credit of the contingent fund of the banking department.

The country has been informed that the administration is a unit against permitting the British authorities to send troops, designed to operate in the Red River country, through the Sault St. Marie canal. But there is a further question, not exactly put yet, nevertheless liable to be—will food, munitions, or vessels, even, co-operating with or furthering the expedition, be permitted to go through the canal? Doubtless public sentiment would be opposed to allowing the British to use the canal in any manner to carry on their military operations against revolted subjects setting up for themselves. There would not be many shades difference between allowing vessels carrying troops going through and vessels loaded with food to subsist troops that have gone by another route. And perhaps there would not be much difference between the permission to do these things and permission for empty vessels to go through for the purpose of taking up the troops at a point on Lake Superior, and otherwise assisting the British to prosecute their warlike operations. It would seem that one principle must apply to one and all these points. The subject is attracting considerable attention at Washington, where it is hinted that after all the British will avoid any question as to the use of the canal by adopting land transportation.

A general revival of business is reported to us from New York. Some say that in a good degree this favorable change arises from what is now regarded as the almost certain failure of the Funding Bill as it came from the Senate. But the mysteries of trade and the causes of fluctuations caution us against attributing results to any one cause. One thing, however, there is no disputing, which is that the country wants stability. If reforms in the currency and finances cannot be obtained, better "let them run" than continued confusion in the business world arising from all sorts of propositions, failures and delays. The uncertainty attending the action of Congress has unquestionably had a bad effect, and the dissatisfaction existing in this respect is unmistakable and not likely to grow less. What is needed, and that it does not exist is the great wonder, is something of that energy which framed and put through great war measures at the time of the nation's great peril. While the emergency may not be as pressing now, there certainly does exist a sufficient reason for something like the energy and determination in the management of the question resulting from that great peril that displayed themselves then. We had the requisite foresight and patriotism then, and we should be sorry to believe that we have it not now. Though perhaps less demonstrative now than it was then, we believe that public sentiment, when it finds expression, will be found not a whit less decisive on its judgment concerning Congress, or less emphatic than it was when it held Congress up to the advance line of action. A member of Congress who was recently called to mingle among his constituents assured us that he returned to Washington instructed and prepared to act. It was his belief that it would be well if Congress could take a recess so that all the members might mingle with their constituents as he had done; for he was confident that they were not aware how urgent is the demand for something like that energy and zeal which led Congress to rise equal to the great emergency of the rebellion. It is something truly remarkable that notwithstanding the delays and inaction by Congress there should be an improvement in general business, however slight. With wise legislation, and then an adjournment of Congress, what might we not expect?

REFORM IN PREPARATORY PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

In various parts of the country there are indications of dissatisfaction among both lawyers and phy-icians with the elementary education for some time held to be sufficient preparation for entrance upon the study of their respective professions. The Commercial of yesterday reported that the National Medical Association, a few days ago, discussed the subject with reference to practical action; while the same paper contained certain rules lately adopted by the Allegheny County Bar, the proper application of which must bring about an important reform. The apathy or indifference with which respectable members of both these professions have seemed to regard the subject, has long been a matter of wonder and regret to laymen. In regard to the preparatory education to be required as qualification for admission to the study of law and medicine, both doctors and lawyers have manifested little or no concern, while the preparatory education of divinity students has been constantly kept before the people as a thing of practical interest, by clergymen of all denominations. Even sects which once looked upon a collegiate training as almost a disadvantage in a preacher, long ago, saw and acknowledged their mistake. Such sects are now among the most zealous friends of sound education, while their ministers are conspicuous advocates of thorough preliminary discipline as an almost indispensable preparation for admission to their own ranks. Without entering into details, or attempting nice discrimination, we may say that the results are obvious and known to all candid observers. With all its deficiencies and shortcomings, the clerical profession, of all denominations in the older States, has steadily advanced in respectability. Taking all things into consideration, we may also justly say that it has advanced in positive influence with the people. But whether this claim be admitted or not, we believe that both the legal and the medical professions have deteriorated. In spite of the vast number of able and distinguished members of each body, connection with neither carries with it the ancient impressiveness. Formerly, the title of lawyer or physician, regularly acquired, was a certificate or attestation of certain qualities commanding popular respect. In these days, even the badge of one profession, or the charlatan of another, was hardly ever an ignoramus or a clown. Each of them belonged to a liberal profession, and the elementary education which had qualified him for admission to its brotherhood, imparted a tinge of dignity even to his degradation. He might be a perambulatory muck-rake, but his tincture of scholarship kept his professional mantle from trailing in the mire.

People every where who understand their own interests, will be gratified to learn that the men of law and the men of medicine are beginning to comprehend the necessity of reform in this matter. Some reform is surely a matter of urgent concern. The measure of education which ought to be rigorously required of every young man who wishes to study medicine or law we do not presume to indicate. But the absurdity and the horrible evils which are the inevitable outcome of the present system, are too plain for argument to all who know anything of the nature of the professional studies in which such students engage. In the old world, during the last thirty or forty years, the requirements in the way of preliminary education for law-students, and especially for medical students, have been, every year, made more rigorous, while in this country relaxation has been steadily on the increase. Our reformers must, therefore, be prompt and energetic, if they wish to save their professions from the control of men who, for excellent reasons, will certainly neither initiate nor favor changes in the direction of severity. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

From several distinct sources reports reach us of a decided revival of the no Popery feeling in England. Among the cable dispatches published in our paper of yesterday was one mentioning it as a subject of comment in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 30th ult.—which "attributes the revival partly to the Pope and the Council, but more to the multiplication of monastic institutions." People who have lived long enough to observe or who happen to be somewhat read in English history, will be reminded by such statements of the well known periodical character of the no-Popery panic in England. Seed-time and harvest, cold and heat do not return with much more perfect constancy or regularity than such alarms recur in their season among the sturdy Protestants of Britain. We, however, do not mean to say or insinuate that the panic is always unjustified by substantial reasons. The recollection of the time when an English King, Henry II., held the stirrup for Pope Alexander III. to mount his horse, has never ceased to be a sweet memory to the successor of Peter; and the loss of the Island to the Church is a memory whose bitterness is hard to bear. Prayers have never ceased to be offered up through the Catholic world for the re-conversion of the heretical Isle, nor have earnest missionary efforts ceased to be made for the same object. The knowledge of these facts and of the existence of the spirit betrayed by the "aggression" of 1850 which led to the "ecclesiastical titles bill" of 1851, is well adapted to make English Protestants watchful. Then, the Oxford defection of a few years ago, and the tendency so often revealed among the upper and idle classes to favor "æsthetical religion" and pompous worship produce the same effect. In a word, the English Reformation was, as D'Aubigne has expressed it, a compromise with Rome. Hence, in consequence of the ritualistic proclivities encouraged by the Established church, probably nothing but incessant vigilance, sensitive to every alarm, has sufficed to keep England a Protestant country. As for the present panic and the cause of it assigned by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, one significant fact is worth mentioning. In 1830 there were no monasteries, and only eleven convents in England, whereas, there are now sixty-nine of the former and two hundred and thirty-three of the latter houses. It is also stated on authority that seventy-one new convents and fourteen new monasteries have been established within the last seven years. In view of this rapid increase of these institutions, a strong party, represented by Mr. Newdegate in the House of Commons, are in favor of a Parliamentary commission to investigate the subject by visiting both monasteries and convents.

Mr. Edward Williams, of Middleborough, read a valuable paper before the South Wales Institute of Engineers, in which he illustrated the improvements made in the working of furnaces and in the economical production of pig iron, tracing step by step the alterations and changes made in the Cleveland furnaces from 1851 to 1868, by which he found that though in the largest furnaces the make of iron has been increased to 300 tons, the consumption of coke is almost the same as with the furnaces having 16 feet boshes, thus indicating that the limit of economy in fuel had been reached. He maintains that the saving to increased capacity, added to the height of the furnaces and that the increase in diameter only tends to the production of a larger quantity of iron. He considers that the limit of height is just short of the existing point of the most favorable of the material used, and the temperature of the escaping gases measures the economy of fuel. After going into particulars as to stoves, hoists, calcining kilns, &c., he mentions that the new and improved calcining kilns, calcined from twenty-seven to twenty-eight tons of iron stone with one ton of coal, and expressed the opinion that for South Wales furnaces 80 feet high and twenty feet in the boshes would probably be the best size. He found also that the quality of the iron from the tall furnaces was more regular than from the low ones.

The "legal tender" device so happily resorted to during our country's greatest need, is by no means of modern origin. Irving, in his "Conquest of Granada," dates the invention of "greenbacks" as far back as 1483, when the good Count de Tendilla, commander of the fortress of Alhama, being at one time destitute of gold and silver wherewith to pay the wages of his troops, took a number of little morsels of paper on which he inscribed various sums, large and small, according to the nature of the case, and signing them himself, gave them to the soldiers in payment of their chains. The Count then issued a proclamation ordering the inhabitants to take those pieces of paper for the full amounts thereon inscribed, promising to redeem them at a future time with silver and gold, and threatening with severe punishment all who should refuse them. The "constitutionality" of the act was not referred to the "Supreme Court" of that early day, and as the good people of Alhama had implicit confidence in the integrity of their military ruler, they were generally taken, and the impoverished garrison relieved of its embarrassments. It is but just to add that the pledges of the Count were religiously kept, and the confiding Alhamenians had no reason to regret their compliance with his extraordinary command.

It is mentioned as "a painful fact" that the churches in New York "are losing their hold on the people." It is said that from some cause there is a manifest decline in church-going, and while almost all other places of public attendance are filled, even at a hand-some expense, the churches are nearly empty. But one Protestant church in Brooklyn and one in New York are well filled. The first is Beecher's, and the other is John Hall's. The writer who says this, adds the following:

"It is a painful fact that the clerks and business men of this city do not care to go to church. The Sabbath is a day of festivity and of amusement. This class of men, needs recreation, but I believe that as a general thing it will be found that church-going business men studies their cases and labors, rather than ball-bath frolickers. The churches endeavor to increase attendance by having first-class music, but musical part of the service, and this has in some cases much more power than the preaching, but yet with all these efforts the state of things is discouraging."

The man without ears lives in Iowa—farms for a living in Hardin county. The *Sentinel* has the following description of him: "We saw a man the other day who lives temporarily a few miles from town, who was born without ears, but who in in all other respects was perfect in form. Where ears should be there were slight protuberances of cartilage, but no opening for the admission of sound. We have often met and conversed with him, and never before knew of the existence of this singular freak. The gentleman says that sound reaches the inward sense of hearing through his skull in the region of the temples. Ordinary social intercourse can be carried on with him, except with no further suspicion than that he is a little hard of hearing."

The London *Financier* comes to the rescue of American credit, and speaks encouragingly of investments in American securities, and of the financial future of this country. In reference to the assaults, based upon Virginia repudiation and Erie mismanagement, the *Financier* says these are exceptional, and will be remedied with the improvement of our affairs. It says further that as the Southern States are now asking loans, and will need more, and will have strength to warrant them in the settlement of popular feeling and reviving industry, each State should be compelled to recognize and provide for its share of the cotton loan of 1863 before receiving anything. The amount of the loan was £3,000,000.

They have organized a mounted police of four men, to repress the fervid ardor of the "fast men" who drive at an inordinate speed along Harlem road, but the chargers of the police cavalry not being "blooded," and being, moreover, taken from the ranks of the exhausted steeds of the Third avenue railroad, are not equal to the task imposed upon them, and, mounted by indifferent equestrians, cut but a sorry figure in pursuit of the Harlem racers. They have only been able to capture the slow-goers, who are greatly dissatisfied, while the snorting Jehus claim that Harlem one has long been given up to them for the purpose of displaying their agility and bottom.

The *New York Standard*, Mr. Young's new paper, is out. It is of the size of the *Sun*, and like it is sold for two cents, and contains all the news. In his introductory remarks Mr. Young sets down the only orthodox doctrine in these words: "The true journal has a mission of its own. When it becomes the mere instrument of any party or sect or faction, and is swayed hither and thither by every breath of passion or anger, it degrades itself, and is as little heeded as the common scold or the town-crier." The *Standard* looks "business" from the start, and we expect to witness its success.

Very impressive services were held in the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, on Friday, in memory of the late Bishops Thomson and Kingsley, the former of whom died on his journey from West Virginia to the Newark conference, and the latter at Beirut, at which place he had been attending a council, having visited the Eastern conferences in India and China. Bishop Simpson delivered a touching and eloquent sermon, which made a great impression on his hearers. Rev. Alfred Cookman, and Rev. Dr. Cook, formerly of this city, participated in the services.

OLD HORSE GRAY.

How Old Ministers are Turned Out to Starve and Die.

Many a minister who has worn himself out in the service of his people, as soon as he gets to be old and feeble, is turned out to nibble the short grass, perhaps to starve and die. This comparison will explain the title of "Old Horse Gray," given to a poetical satire by Mr. Edward Hopper, and just published in a pamphlet by Hurd & Houghton. The minister is settled in the parish of Grandcharleston, where he works on year after year, till some of his people get restive because the saintly old man is not quite fast enough.

Dea. Titus thus explains the situation:

Parson and horse have had their day,
And both are old, worn out and gray,
And should be left to go their way.
True, they have heat and burden borne
For Grandmeeters, ere they were shorn
Of strength to bear them, but their strength
And youth have passed away at length,
And neither has the power to drive,
And hence should yield to the parish law.

In spite of the opposition of Deacon Goodale, the horse went, and first on trial for the vacancy was Bay:

"Young, sprightly, graceful, full of mettle,
He's just the candidate to settle,"

But Bay was high priced, and the choice between him and his successors brought much contention between the deacon. Goodale took the opportunity to put in a plea for the old servants:

All I have asked for is some way
Provided for our good old Gray.
Now turned out on the road to die,
Before another horse we buy.
The world don't treat its servants so,
Though churches sometimes do.

To which Titus answers:

'Twould be a cruel thing, indeed,
And one to make my conscience bleed,
If Gray should ever come to need.
But we must think of the future
(Who walk by faith and not by sense)
That He doth the best for those
And crows and such, will give good heed
To our good Gray, somehow or other
'Twere sin to doubt it, my good brother.

Thus disposing of the old, the deacon proceeds to the trial of the new, who are in part characterized as follows:

The Bay, we know, though choice and true,
Would cost too much, and wouldn't do.
The Dapple grey of the adjoining town
Was voted off by show of hands
The Bob, though famed for wind and speed,
Was terrible on hay and feed.
The Brown was perfect as could be,
But failed in point of pedigree.
Then came a limp, lank horse of screw,
With backbone, ribs and rump in view—
A Rosinante for Grandmeeters,
Like him who bore the famous Don.
Ready to tilt right gallantly
'Gainst every windy heresy,
And snorting loud, like horse of war,
That smells the battle from afar.
The screw was sound and cheap to buy,
But young folks raised an outcry
As to his awkward gear and gait,
It sent him drooping with his fate
To call another candidate.
Next day o. trial came, and brought
"A horse which all the world had sought"—
So said his owner to recruit
The parish with a jockey sleight.

In fact he made as good a show
As any horse they yet had tried.
When, lo! the inspector's search espied
The horse's hair and mane were dyed!
The horse was gray—an iron gray—
But came upon a trial day.
In color a bright Chesnut Bay!
Dyed lockily and thus disguised,
Because the Gray was canvassed.

The narrative is carried out to the discomfiture of Deacon Titus in the ruin of his parish, and the triumph of Deacon Goodale, and the old pastor in a new field of labor.—*Evangelist.*

GRAND EMIGRATION SCHEME.

Lower California and Mexico the Objective Points.

An immense scheme, of some kind, is exciting unusual interest in New York and Washington, not only on account of its enormous extent, but from the fact that it is still but partially developed. It is headed by some of the most prominent men of the country, among whom are: W. B. Travers, Richard Schell, August Belmont, W. G. Fargo, Caleb Cushing, C. K. Garrison, Hon. John A. Griswold, Leonard W. Jerome, Edward S. Sanford, J. B. Isham, Marshall O. Roberts, and others. This scheme is managed by an association known as the Lower California Company, and is based upon a contract made with the government of Mexico, by a man named Leese, who arranged to buy all the public lands in the Lower California south of the 31st degree of latitude at a reduction of sixty per cent. upon the regular price of the land, which of itself was only valued at ten cents per acre. An American Association of California took a sub-contract for making the survey, which was resisted by the people and State authorities; they, however, surveyed some 1,300,000 or 1,400,000 acres of land, but the disordered state of affairs in Mexico and the Maximilian raid prevented the continuance and the payment for the work done. It has been well ascertained that the Lower Californias have a vast tract, amounting to 45,800 square miles, or 29,352,000 acres of land, which it is asserted by a distinguished scientific authority has been all over it, that it is not worth a cent an acre, and not fit for man to live upon, a statement confirmed by J. Ross Browne, who was sent there to make a report favorable to the Company. The Company would have fizzled out but for the fact that that Jecker, the sub-contract party, came along to bolster it up by placing their claim against Mexico in the Company's interest, and not present it to the Commissioner, under the supposition that if kept out of the Commission it could be made profitable. There seems to be some inside scheme going on to connect the United States government with it, and it is reported that several prominent gentlemen are now in Washington as agents. General Rosecrans has been there for some time, in re-lation to Mexican matters, but denies any connection with this scheme, although he was once asked to become President of the Lower California Company, but declined.

Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, has written a letter to a recent convention of farmers of Bloomington, in which he suggests a means of throwing the railroads open to competition without injury to the railroad companies, while it would be of inestimable benefit to the producers. He suggests that railroad tracks may be converted into common highways, upon which all competing parties who choose may put and run their rolling stock, at such prices as they choose, paying the company for the road and the motive power. The general adoption of this plan would doubtless create an entire revolution in the freighting business of the country as claimed, but the difficulties which would attend the running of independent cars, constantly accumulating and changing in number, through competition and diverse ownership, would most likely destroy the feasibility of the plan. As it is, the greatest care is necessary, not only in the single matter of uniform advance of time in the running of cars, but in the direction of innumerable details, which it is essential should be under the supervision and control of one responsible power.

A new contrivance for propelling craft engaged in inland navagation has been invented at Trenton.

The most novel feature of the new propeller consists in having the propelling wheel placed at the bow end of the boat instead of being at the stern. The boat is constructed in the form of a scow, with the sides straight and parallel, and projecting in advance of the body of the boat sufficiently to inclose the propelling wheel, made to float upon the surface of the water moving or vibrating round the driving shaft. The projecting sides serve the double purpose of receiving the entire body of water to be displaced and confining it while acted upon and forced down by the wheel, thus protecting the water under the boat and at the same time preventing the commotion of water made by the wheel from communicating with the water on the outside.

The Mont Alto (charcoal) Furnace, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, owned by Messrs. Waterman & Beaver, and of which Col. George S. Wiestling is superintendent, has been in constant blast, on a fire-brick hearth, for twenty-five months, and is still blowing on it. Our informant, an experienced furnace manager, thinks that this is the largest blast known for a charcoal furnace, and would be glad to learn whether he is correct. We noticed a statement in the *Iron Age* some time since, that fire-brick hearths in charcoal furnaces have never been successful, excepting in the case of the Washington Furnace, Ironton, Ohio.

Stockett Matthews, Esq., declines to be a candidate in the Third Maryland District. He expresses his "fixed determination to withdraw entirely from political associations and activity," the exigencies which called him into practice ten years ago having passed away. The Baltimore *American* hopes that "some occasion will arise which will induce Mr. Matthews to abandon the resolution expressed in his letter, and that he will take an active part in the coming campaign."

Brig. Gen. Morelo, whom a telegram from Madrid announces as the successor of Count Valmaseda, late Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Department of Cuba, was Major of a Spanish infantry regiment quartered for some time in Santiago. While stationed there he married a daughter of the wealthy family of Bueno, of that city, and now returns to Cuba in pursuit of fresh acquisitions.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

As the season has arrived for those pests, the ants, house-wives and others who are troubled with them may probably use the following trap to advantage: Procure a large sponge, wash it well and press it dry, which will leave the cells quite open; then sprinkle over it some fine white sugar, and place it where the ants are troublesome. They will soon collect upon the sponge and take up their abode in the cells. It is only necessary to dip the sponge in scalding not water, which will wash them out dead. Put on more sugar and set the trap for a new haul. The process will soon clear the house of every ant.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Condon, Catholics, were married in New Haven during Lent, but Father Hart publicly announced, the following Sabbath, in St. Patrick's church, that unless they appeared and expressed their penitence before the audience he should excommunicate them and forbid others to have intercourse with them. When Condon was commanded to come forward, he walked out of the church.

The institution of polygamy is recognized by the laws of moral England, and has a certain standing in the courts. In the East Indies, questions arising under the polygamous relations of the natives are adjudicated by the British courts, in accordance with the peculiar stipulations concerning polygamy, the rule being that the *lex loci*, or local law, founded on the general custom of the locality, must be respected, even when clashing in some degree with the general laws of the empire.

The ice jam in the St. Clair river is the most gigantic one known for the past twenty-five years. Thus far, none but large steamers have been able to get through. Navigation between the upper and lower lakes is, therefore, not yet completely open.

The wheat crop of northeast Georgia was never better; more land sown than common, and a better stand than usual. There is a great deal more than a half crop of peaches, and a fine prospect for a heavy apple crop, which will be gratifying to "everybody and his kin-folks." The citizens seem to be in fine spirits, pushing farming operations ahead as rapidly as possible, preparing especially for a full corn crop.

WHAT CHRISTIANITY MEANS.

The Gospel According to Wendell Phillips.

THE GENERAL DUTY OF CHRISTIANS.

The time will come when we shall all know that Christianity means something. It has a distinctive badge; it does not need anything like a name written on the forehead. There is a man every one of whose waking hours are given to piling up learning or gathering wealth; he may be an honest man for aught I know, but he is not a Christian, he don't begin to be; he don't understand what it means. You have no need to ask whether a man is a Christian, you ought to know it instinctively, it ought to knock you down when you meet him. It is a man who through life is permeated with a great Christian idea, which fights, and is not to be frightened; which is not to be legislated, not to be curbed, not to be trodden out under the heel, not to be shut down, not to be gibbeted,—they knew all that before the Old Testament. It is to be conciliated, It is to be overwhelmed with love, taken possession of by sympathy, it is to be compelled by the breath and warmth of your own nature. It won't make heaven; there won't be any millennium; there will still be the refuse; the wrecked timber of human nature will still be there, you won't reach it. You will fight the devil with his own weapons. Don't let him put a picket down before you, unless you put one right opposite to him. If he sets up one establishment, set up another. Don't retire before him; don't be frightened, don't say we have not enough; you can outbid him, you can overwhelm him. You can gather round you such attractions that ninety-nine cases out of one hundred you will carry the day; the one hundredth you must leave God. But in the vast majority of cases you will carry the day. Don't fight him by force of arms; don't make laws against him. Don't abuse him; don't endeavor to curb him; give him the greatest freedom possible, fight him with arms; fight him with attractions, fight him with greater inducements; meet him and stand face to face, hand to hand; if he pours out a dollar, pour out two; if he sets up a theatre house at Five Points, don't set up a prayer meeting next to him, set up a better theatre. Meet him with the same weapons; address yourselves to the same element of human nature that he deals with the same power that he has an illustrated newspaper that panders to vile passions, get one so much better and much finer, so much more attractive, that in every instance, except the hopeless ninth or tenth, the utterly rotten, the unsalvable last refuse, you may save the whole.

NEWSPAPERS AND THEATERS.

One man says, "I will coin increase out of good;" another says, "I will coin it out of vice." You cannot help it, you need not preach to it, you might as well go and talk to Niagara. Two hundred millions of dollars in the city of New York, standing behind ten thousand open drinking saloons, brothels and gambling hells, and you say, "We will publish tracts, we will preach in pulpits, we will put half a million of money into the hands of patient men and women, and they shall go round; meanwhile I, with sixty millions, will build a railroad to San Francisco and double it; and I will build another to the South Pole, and double mine again; and I will give you $100 to establish a prayer meeting at "Five Points." You can't fight the devil with prayer meetings; because all human nature is not covered by prayer meeting. It is good. Don't go away and say I said any thing against prayer; I don't. It's a good thing. All is, the experiment is not broad enough to meet the necessity.

Men say, "There is the theater; some of its employes are immoral; and its lobbies are filled with temptation and vice; intemperance stands on one side, degradation on the other; shut up your doors and preach against theaters." Never! Give me a million of dollars and I will build you a theater that shall be pure from corner stone to cap-stone; there shall be nothing in it but honorable and healthful and indispensable contribution to the love of human nature for imitation, for acting, for tragedy and comedy. If the genius of Booth make $100 000 by acting on a polluted stage, I will give him $50,000 to come and act on mine.

There is a newspaper. It is the New York *Herald*, it panders to every low vice. You will exclaim against it, but you waste your words. The merchant says "The best news on stocks I can get is here; the keenest insight I can get into politics is here; the most instructive sagacity and judgment of American life is here; so he swallows the immorality for the sake of the intelligence. Give me ten millions of dollars, and let me countercheck the *Herald* by column to column which no business man will dare to enter Wall street without reading. And give me the Christian men of Wall street. One man knows a man made; and another man knows copper; a third knows Nevada; a forth knows cotton; and a fifth some other speciality, each one indispensable in his own department. Does he make $100 000 by hoarding his capacity, I employ him $200,000 for putting it into my columns. I don't wish to abuse the *Herald*; I don't wish to abolish immoral papers by statute; I will provide you one so infinitely better if you will give me the $200,000,000 of reserved Christendom. The devil pours out $200,000,000 and gets it, you don't bid high enough, it's a pity you don't.

CHRISTIANITY AMONG RAILROAD MEN.

Christendom says, "Here is a system of railroads, which cobwebs the continent, marries the east to the west—we can't do without it. The civilization of the 19th century demands it, the empire cannot go on without its facility." At the same time, there is not energy and brain and discipline and business talent enough to run it in the service of the church. The church has not bred virtue enough to run it; only the devil has bred brains enough to run a railroad system. The consequence is—now I am not epigrammatical, I wish I were; I wish I were exaggerating; I wish to God I was mistaken; but every business man within these walls knows to-day that there is not integrity and virtue enough in this American people, bred of its present phase of Christianity, to run its railroads honestly. That the men at the head of the great movement, of the focus, with head of firm enough, and brain strong enough to guide the machine, are not absolutely to watch, they must steal. It cannot be hindered. It is a demoralizing example, and its influence radiates into all quarters and ends. Social science says enlightened self-ishness dictates honesty. New York rules, "That may be very well, but you take in the breadth of a century; but to-day, enlightened selfishness, measured by fifty years in the metropolis, dictates rascality; we can make more money, gain more esteem, stand on a higher pedestal, in short for our time more certainly,—hereafter in the long run, measuring humanity from Luther into the next century, honesty may be the best policy, but to-day rascality is the best." What will you do? You may wait a century or half a century and a half, and the gradual unfolding of the moral sense of forty million people may elevate human ability up to the level of honesty enough to grapple with the concentrated power of the day. I have no lack of faith that it will be so. But if you want it before that time; if you want it to-day; if you want these examples removed from the contemplation of your children, you have got to find somewhere Christian men, religious men, men with moral purpose, able men, herculean in brain and hand, who will be ready to say, "I see that sink, I see that foul pestilence existing, I see that cancer spreading its rottenness through the whole business body; and I will undertake to manage this great forty millions of railroads for nothing; I give you my ability for the sake of the example; I contribute that to the Christian influences of to-day." You disbelieve in it; you are smiling at it. Why, George Washington did that, and he was not a model Christian. He managed thirteen States in a great war, and he never took a penny of pay. Then I say to you there ought to be a Christian millionaire to-day, who, stepping out of the ranks of private emolument, should say to the forty million power, "Give me those funds and I will return you every penny." If the way opens for ten millions of development it shall be all yours—I serve you, not from ambition; I stand there not for fame, but simply to show you that there is a power in Christianity that is ready to make a sacrifice, as there is in the devil's ranks. You disbelieve it. That is the chill of the hour. You can't even believe in the possibility of virtue.

ONE TO HIS FARM, ANOTHER TO HIS MERCHANDISE.

Now I will carry you up to the Legislature, perhaps to-morrow, and I will show you a code of laws applicable to women. It is infamous, I will take you down into the by-ways of the city, and I will show you here and there perhaps a score of standing and terrible instances of suffering. You shall listen to the story until your heart bleeds and every word shall be true, and every technical objection to a remedy brought by lawyers and business men shall sound honest opposition. It can't be otherwise! every one of them. I will walk through the streets of this city, and I will show you perhaps one hundred instances, and we might count up more than one hundred instances of extreme suffering, of terrible agony, of absolute sacrifice of wife and child to the lust that there it stands on the statute book with one hundred men working against it. The Legislature is full and the community is full of heedlessness; one is making money, another is studying Greek sixteen hours a day, another is finishing a picture that shall rival Raphael's; another is writing poetry whose melody and pathos shall touch our heart; another is planning a machine that shall carry a million of men to and fro as fast as the railroad and sail as cheap; and you say to every one of them, here is a case of atrocious suffering, "Well," they say, "Undoubtedly, but the general good, the general law is all right; this is an exceptional case; in average society is wise." I say Christianity knows no average of injustice. I don't want your general laws; I don't want your atheistic Lord One telling me it is better that a law should be certain than that it should be just. I say, in the presence of the New Testament, every human being is sacred and infinitely precious. And the intelligence, the sagacity, and the spirituality of the community instead of building more railroads, painting more pictures, and piling up more millions, is bound to find out a way by which this general law shall not result in individual agony. don't believe in grinding up men one in order that nine hundred and ninety may be very happy. I don't believe in a general rule; it may be good, and may be bad, and in the meantime there are one hundred terrible sufferings. What I allege is that Christianity has no right to be making money, getting learned, wise and refined; art and all the other achievements of the human intellect are all good; in none of them to say against them, but I had a mortgage on you before; you were bound to me before you attained Greek; I have a mortgage on you in the name of your Creator, and the mortgage is that suffering brother who does not know how to walk.

NO DISCHARGE IN THAT WAR.

I claim, therefore, that in a truly Christian civilization, no man has the right to devote his life to study, to art, to money-making, to material development. There cannot be a Christian scholar, there cannot be a Christian millionaire;—it is a contradiction in terms,—in the circumstances of the day. If the responsibilities of man and his duty are fairly multiplied into each other it is not possible. I don't mean to say—understand me—that there cannot be luxury. The stately palaces of Fifth avenue are not what I am attacking. There will be just as stately palaces, and just as gorgeous—but there will a thousand instead of one. But there never will be one of them—not one will ever lift its marble walls from its foundations, while there is the filth, the demoralization of Five Points within half a mile. It will come in due time, it is all before us. The race has never reached the luxury, nor the refinement, nor the splendor, nor the pomp which will animate development will necessarily—I don't war against that. I only say that while there are such influences to grapple with, a Christian man never can turn his energy, his disciplined and trained intellect and skill toward the rolling up of forty or sixty millions of dollars. I claim that from the very moment of his adult life he owed so much of his waking hours personally to his fellows, and then that Iniquity would not have been possible. I do not want his wealth; I want him. I do want his contributions; I want his countenance. Your millions are not enough, I want you actually in the battle lobby; I want you to go down with me into that suffering street. But you say it can't be. It can. In the war time you did; every woman of you either went down into the hospitals or staid behind and held up the hands of those who did. What is the soldier so uncomplaining who was clutched from this very class that you can do nothing with in the city? You cannot hold him back from the state prison; you cannot hold him back from the grog shop, you cannot keep him back from vice, from treachery, from the lip of no wounded man was there ever heard a curse in the presence of woman; from no agonized heart was there ever heard a complaint. What lifted that common humanity into such a level? Because all Christendom bent in the presence of that nursing person over his crib. Because he felt it was no substitute that came down, paid to do an agent's work, to give him charity. Because he felt that laid on the same altar where he laid his life, was all the wealth, and all the heart of the broad North that he left behind him; that every woman's nature was working, every heart was feeling, and every foot was swift to come to his bedside. You lift a virtue, a self-control, an enthusiasm, a self-devotion and purity such as other years cannot equal. Go to him in his own home in the same way, not as a paid agent, but as a Christian, feeling just as much for him who is the victim of a fiercer war than the South ever waged, who is wounded under a battery more bitter and destructive than Lee ever marshalled; who needs just as much your sympathy and your Christianity to help him.

PERSONAL.

HOW I READ PETRARCH.

I never could read Petrarch. But one day
I caught him reading it, and stole quite nigh:
He saw me, took my hand so lovingly,
And laid it on a line. I dare not say
What the line was; 'twas Petrarch's—and straightway
He kissed me on a lip, a cheek, an eye.
But would not pay the kisses. What could I
But read a page of Petrarch every day?
From the same book, of course!
To understand his pencilings, and sigh:
"He is so clever!" Wearying with this,
I'd kiss the marks for rest, and kiss and cry:
"He thought of me just there!" once, twice—and aye:
His Petrarch was my pet to kiss!

In a letter to a friend in New London, Connecticut, General Sherman says that he is rejoiced to learn that the people of that city ratify the appointment of Mrs. Bower as Postmaster, and adds: "Let them now help her in the discharge of her office, and be patient until she masters it. If a country wants brave men in hours of danger, they must remember the widow left desolate and the children who need bread, education, and training. I feel the deepest interest in General Mower's family, and am delighted that this office has been so well bestowed."

The Hon. John Bigelow, late United States Minister to France, sailed with his entire family, on the City of Brooklyn, for a three years absence in Germany. Mr. Bigelow has done much honor as a scholar, and by his official conduct; and it would be fortunate for us if all Americans who, for the educational advantages secured to their children or for any reason, make their temporary residence in Europe were able to do us as much honor in private stations.

The New York *Telegram* says: "William B. Astor is declared by those who ought to know to represent $50,000,000; A. T. Stewart, $50,000,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt, $30,000,000; Daniel Drew, $6,000,000; George Law, $6,000,000; August Belmont, $5,000,000; Samuel N. Pike, $7,000,000; Jas. Fisk, Jr., $6,000,000; James Lennox, $5,000,000; and two or three hundred others are variously estimated from two to five millions. It is stated that there are a thousand persons in New York who are worth, at the lowest calculation, $500,000 apiece."

La France, in announcing the arrival of Madame Ristori in France from South America, says she is about to retire from the stage to assume her position and rank in Italy as Marchioness del Grillo, and "secure for her charming daughter, aged eighteen, an alliance worthy of the name of her father and the millions of her mother."

AS A CURE FOR

BURNS AND SCALDS,

There is nothing we have ever known equal to

Metzgar's German Ointment,

For Erysipelas and Scrofulous Sores it has no equal; for Salt Rheum and Chilblains we defy the world to produce its equal.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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A. J. RANKIN,
44 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brackets, Pendants
CHANDELIERS,
AND
FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FOR GAS OR OIL.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest Designs, from 1 to 12 Lights, embracing Crystal, Bronze, &c., which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES.

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BOOTS, SHOES,
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113 WOOD STREET.

SPRING STOCK
City Made Goods
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OUR OWN MAKE
Men's, Boys' and Youths'.
CUSTOM MADE
Women's, Misses' and Children's
BOYS' YOUTHS' AND MEN'S
Balmorals and Brogans
BOTH SEWED AND PEGGED.
All Goods at Eastern Prices.

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SPRING STOCK.
BOOTS, SHOES
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GAITERS,
RECEIVED DAILY.
ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES.

Bought for Cash, and will be sold by the Case or Dozen, at New York and Boston Prices.
Agent for Philadelphia Manufactured Goods, at Factory Prices.

All and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Orders from Country Stores filled promptly.

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WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead,
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Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead, ... 91 parts.
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$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

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Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 2, 1870.

The opening of the first week of the new month is characterized by great activity in local monetary matters. Trade in the various departments shows evidence of a healthy revival, and our large business firms are busy filling the orders of customers, many of whom have been tardy in their usual spring purchases, but now realize the necessity to lay in their stock at present prices. The comparative ease in money at the eastern centers, with the promise presented in a favorable bank statement of its maintenance for some time, and possibly greater ease, has served to inspire the most hopeful feeling, and, being already discounted, aided during the day to secure a further upward movement in prices. This has likewise been stimulated by the general belief, amounting almost to certainty, that Garfield's bill relating to the three per cents and a portion of legal tenders will never be accepted by the House. The experience of the past week in Wall street has not been lost upon Congress. Indeed, any movement to further force a reversal in their action as in the last experience they have been to beget greater confidence than ever, and tracing the course of the recent sudden reversal of activity and appreciation of values to the conviction, grown every day stronger with men of observation in financial circles, that all financial legislation was to be abandoned this session, we would be doing what they realize the simple duty imposed upon them in the present crisis of responding to that expectation as conscientiously as circumstances, and avoiding all enactments calculated to produce any disturbance of values. Certainly is it felt that all contraction measures, all currency bills looking to the withdrawal from circulation any portion of the legal money of the country, competent to serve as a portion of the bank reserves, even for a time, while the monetary business were provided for by the substitution of a better circulating medium, in the shape of national bank notes, competent enough for the purposes of trade, but utterly worthless as to the banks as a security, unquestionably avoided. The true policy at the present time, and the one which would bring the greatest relief to the country, would be the retirement of the national bank currency and the substitution therefor of government money.

—The programme of the Secretary of the Treasury, which appeared this morning, which doubles the sale of gold and almost doubles the purchase of bonds, will, if successful, affect this forenoon on the prices of the latter.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	117	116⅞	117
U. S. Bonds '62	113¾	113⅝	113⅞
U. S. Bonds '64	111¾	111⅝	111⅞
U. S. Bonds '65	111¾	111⅝	111⅞
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111¾	111⅝	111⅞
U. S. Bonds '67	114⅛	114	114⅛
U. S. Bonds '68	114⅛	113⅝	114⅛
10-40s	114⅛	114	114⅛
Gold	115¼	114⅞	115

—In the Wall street stock market the tendency of prices is still upwards, although attended by frequent but slight reactions. In addition to the efforts of the regular operators at the Exchange the market receives important support from outside buyers, which is particularly true in regard to dividend paying stocks.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Board during the day:

May 2, 1870.	10 A M	11 A M	12 M	1 P M	2 P M	3 P M
New York Central	198	197⅞	198⅛	197⅞	197⅝	
New Jersey Central		124				
Erie	24	24	24	24	24	24
Harlem		140⅝				
Hudson	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	
Michigan Central		124⅝	125	125	125	
Michigan Southern	98	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	
Illinois Central		141⅝		141½		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		97¾		97¾	97¾	
Chicago and Northwestern	81	81	80⅞	81	81	
Do preferred	84	84	84	84	84	
Rock Island		122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122	
St. Paul		65¾	65¾	65¾	65	
St. Paul preferred	78	78	78	78	78	
Toledo and Wabash		39½		39½		
Toledo and Wabash pref.		75		74		
Fort Wayne		94½		94½	94¾	
Chicago and Alton		135		135		
Ohio and Mississippi		33½		34		
Western Union Telegraph		84¾		84¾	84¾	
Pacific Mail	42	40⅝	40⅝	41⅛	40⅝	
Adams Express		68		68		
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		64		64		
American M. U. Express		25¾		25¾		
U. S. Express	43¾	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	

Ex-dividend.

—In the matter of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway charter, which has been arraigned in the Ohio Legislature, the point raised was several years ago called to the attention of the President, Gen. George B. McClellan, who instituted the most thorough inquiries as to the soundness of the charter in general; and as to what legislation, if any, was necessary to perfect the company's title in that portion of the line now under consideration. The whole matter was referred by President McClellan to two of the most eminent lawyers and jurists of Ohio—one now a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, the other a United States Senator—and their unbiased opinion gave as their unqualified opinion that the charter and the laws under which it was instituted were adequate in all respects for the protection of the company's interests.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says: The speculation in railway stocks is still on the increase. Every day the list has acquired special stirring. For last week, but the leading ones are Rock Island and Northwest, each of which advanced 2¾ cent. to-day, and the former of which has advanced 6¾ cent., and the latter 7¾ cent. since this day last week. Considering the registration of the stock of the Northwest were closed on Wednesday, and the rise in Rock Island and Northwest stocks during the last few days is interpreted to mean that the "Tracy party" have got control of the Northwest stock, and that it will be on the entire new Board of Directors elected on June 24, and that the old "Pani ring" will be "sunded." It seems pretty well understood that the Tracy party represents not only the Rock Island Company, but also the Pennsylvania Company, and that if the clique succeeds in controlling the Northwestern, the scheme of Col. Crosby, Col. Edgar, and their Philadelphia associates, for a railroad connection through Chicago with their Lake Superior-Mississippi and Northern Pacific enterprise is likely to succeed.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY EVENING, May 2, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. The excitement with regard to certain products has died away, and business has settled down to its legitimate channel. The weather was all that could be desired—May has opened gloriously. Produce—the market has undergone no change. The demand was fair and sales were moderate at current rates. The receipts, although not large, were fully up to the requirements of the demand, and as a general thing the prices were uniform. Flour—we can report a steady trade demand, more particularly as refers to choice brands of winter wheat flour. The market is well supplied. The mills are in receipt of plenty of wheat and are running to their full capacity. The present prices may be sustained because they are reasonable. The hopes for an advance may as well be dismissed with for the present. Bacon and provisions—The firmness we have previously mentioned continues, with a good inquiry for most descriptions of hog products. The sales for some days past were the largest reported for some time. There is a tendency to evidently upward. Groceries—Market firm, with a fair degree of activity among dealers. Country orders are still coming in. The large operators have a busy time in filling their previous orders. Prices have been steadily maintained. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

Apples—The market contains a fair supply. The receipts by river and rail, since our last, were 261 barrels. Holders of good stock are firm; we can report sales of that kind at $4 25@4 75 ₱ barrel. Mixed lots can be obtained at various prices.

BUTTER—The market was a dull one, with occasional sales at 35@36 ₱ gallon.

Beans—Scarcely but not actively prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $3 75 ₱ dozen; No. 3 $3 50. No. 1at $5 00. Stocks of carpet linseeds at $6 00@6 50 ₱ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BEEF—The market was a dull one, with a supply in excess of the demand; prices nominal at $1 50@2 00 ₱ bush.

BROOM-CORN—The demand has improved, although prices have undergone no change. The receipts were 51 packages. We are reported sales of choice table at 9@9½c ₱ lb. The demand for other descriptions was unchanged.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was devoid of enlivening features and unchanged; sales of apples reported at 6@6½c. Peaches, quarters, 10@12c; halves 9@9½c; pitted cherries 28c; blackberries 14@15c.

CRANBERRIES—Market unusually quiet, with a limited demand for "Sackett's" berries, at $10@20 ₱ bbl.

CARBON OIL—The market was a shade firmer with only moderate inquiry. Sales were 2,000 bbls of round lots of standard brands at 25½@25¾c in round lots, and 26@26½c in a small way.

CHEESE—The receipts for some days past were limited and prices were steadily maintained. Sales Western Reserve at 15½@16c; Hamburg 16½@17c; New York State dairy 17c; factory 16c; forest 16c.

EGGS—The market continues to be well supplied; the receipts by river and rail for the past two days—forty-four boxes—and a portion No. 2, from Zanesville, had 329 boxes, barrels and tubs. We quote nominally at 15c, and weak at that figure.

POTATOES—The market contains a supply in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of mixed lots from wharf and depot at 55@60c; sales prime peach blows from store at 65@70c. Inside.

FEED—In demand. The mills have no trouble in selling all they can manufacture. Bran $1; middlings $1 25; mixed chop $1 40.

RYE FLOUR—The market was quiet, with a moderate trade demand; sales in bbl $5 00; in sacks $4 75.

LIME—The market is well supplied. We note receipts of Kentucky and Wallis at $1 75; Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ barrel.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl.

HOMINY—The stock on the market is light; holders firm; we are reported small sales at from 2½ ₱ bush.

CORN MEAL—The market remains quiet with a fair local demand. Sales of kiln dried at 85@ 90c ₱ bush.

POULTRY—We are reported sales of fowls by the coop at 5½@6c ₱ lb.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

STRAW—The market is well supplied; we are reported sales at $12@13 ₱ ton.

SALT—The demand was moderate and sales were of a similar description. Sales were made by the car load at $1 65@1 70 ₱ bbl, with the usual advance from store.

HAY—The market was dull, the supply being in excess of the demand; prices being weak with a downward tendency; baled sold at $16@ 17 ₱ ton; loose from wagon at $18@19.

GROCERIES—The market continues firm with an active demand; this, however, has been the situation of the market for some time past, following are the current rates:

Coffee—Rio, fair 20½@21c; good 19½@20c; prime 21@22c; fancy 22½@23c; Java 27@29c ₱ lb.

REFINED SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A, 13½c; extra C, 13c; yellow C 12½c; C 5 yellow 12½c ₱ lb.

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Fair 10c; good 10½c; prime 11c; choice 12c ₱ lb.

SYRUPS—Golden 58c; Lovering's 60c; silver drip, 60c; choice sugar drips 55c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 80@85c.

MAPLE SUGAR—Market quiet; sales were reported at 11@12c ₱ pound.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is selling in a regular way at 125@150 ₱ gallon.

TEAS—In fair demand; Young Hyson $1 00@ 1 60; Gunpowder $1 10@1 80 and Imperial $1 10@ 1 60; Japan $1 40@1 60; Oolong, No. $1 25 and $1 45; Sou Chong 90c; $1 25 and $1 50 ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales Carolina 9c; Star 25c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Sales of Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 12½c; Corn Starch 10c.

SODA—In fair demand; Sal Soda 2½c; Bi Carb 5c; Gunpowder $1 10; $1 80 and $1 90; Hyson $1 00@ 1 60; Young Hyson $1 00@1 60; Imperial $1 10@1 60; Japan $1 40@1 60; Oolong, No. $1 25 and $1 45; Sou Chong 90c; $1 25 and $1 50 ₱ lb.

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BACON AND PROVISIONS—Firmness and active inquiry are the features of the market. Prices are still tending upward. The stock on the market is not a large one, and will need to be drawn upon to fill orders. We are reported sales of the following:

Hams, S. C., 12½@13c; canvassed do 13½@ 14c; Gunpowder $1 10@1 80 and $1 90; Hyson $1 00@

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice.

	Cents.
Baker Mrs. Lyman, Wilkesbarre, Pa	3
Brown James, New York	3
Crawford Mrs. John, Warren, Ohio	3
Funcenberg & Co. J. B., Cunningham, Pa	3
Haigh Uriah, Natrona, Pa	3
Miller Lawrence, Wood Elizabeth, Pa	3
Ross William, Cincinnati, Ohio	3
Wearick Mrs. L. S., St. Louis, Mo	3
Willard Laurie, Butler, Pa	3
Turvin Mrs. F., Xenia, Ohio	3

PERSONAL.—Coroner Clawson was unable to attend to business yesterday, on account of sickness in the family.

ARRESTED ON A BAIL BOND.—Richard Morris, who was under bail in the sum of $500, for trial on a charge of seduction, was yesterday arrested on a bail bond and committed to jail.

THE ARSENAL GROUNDS.—The Arsenal grounds in the spring time present an appearance that is truly attractive, and look remarkably beautiful.

RICHLY ORNAMENTED glass for dwellings and public buildings furnished promptly to order by Wm. Nelson, No. 23 Market street. New designs and beautiful patterns.

COUNTY PRISON SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Allegheny County Prison Society will be held in the Young Men's Home, Duquesne Way, this morning, at ten o'clock.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The next session of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute will be held in the Christian Chapel, Ist Diamond, the twenty-third ward, commencing on the 21st of May.

DELEGATES ELECTED.—John A. Little, Samuel Sanders, Jacob C. Brown, M. A. Hopkins, and Wm. Simpson have been elected delegates to represent the interests of the colored people of this vicinity in the Equal Rights Convention, which convenes in Harrisburg to-morrow.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—The meeting of the Commissioners called for last evening was not convened, on account of the absence of Messrs. Mackey and Moorhead. They will be back to the city by Thursday evening, when a meeting will be held.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Sunday night an oil tank at Hussey, Wells & Co's steel works, in the Twelfth Ward, caught fire, and but for the fortunate discovery by a watchman, a destructive conflagration might have occurred. As it was, no great damage was done.

TILE ROBBERY.—Sunday morning the till of the saloon of Mr. George Bennett, on Smithfield street, was robbed of about $90. Entrance to the saloon was effected by prying open a door and then descending into the apartment through an elevator.

DRAMATIC AND MISCELLANEOUS READINGS.—Mr. Van Demark reads this and Thursday evenings in the church on the corner of Third avenue and Grant street. Mr. V.'s superior ability as a reader is already known to many of our citizens. From the encomiums we have received from the eastern press we are assured that his audiences will be highly entertained.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—We learned yesterday that a highway robbery was perpetrated in the usually quiet borough of Sharpsburg, on Saturday night, a watchman, name not stated, being knocked down and robbed of $30. Justice Kinch, of Sharpsburg, had two men named Wayman and Grant arrested as the offenders, and after a hearing they were committed to jail for trial.

LETTER CARRIERS' BUSINESS FOR APRIL.—The letters and papers delivered and collected by letter carriers in Pittsburgh, for April, sum up as follows:

	Deliv'd.	Collec'd.	Total.
Mail letters	123,877	100,498	224,375
Drop letters	16,039	18,512	34,551
Newspapers	50,812	3,962	54,774
Grand total			313,042

THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.—The new rules of Court relative to the admission of law students to the bar, will, it is said, be rigidly enforced by the Examining Committee, which is now composed of the following lawyers: N. P. Fetterman, David Reed, T. C. Hope, Judge Sterrett and John Melton. Thomas Ewing, Esq., was a member until recently, but declined to serve, on account of ill health, and his place was filled by the appointment of Mr. John Mellon.

NEW MILITARY COMPANY AT EAST LIBERTY.—E. C. Negley, J. R. Bean and Wm. F. Aull, a committee appointed for the purpose, has forwarded the necessary papers to Adjutant-General Russell, stating that the minimum number of men for a volunteer infantry company has been enlisted in East Liberty, and requesting that the Commander in Chief order an election for company officers at the earliest opportunity.

MANUFACTURED ICE.—The blocks of ice manufactured by the Carre French patented ice machine, on exhibition at Reed's oyster depot on Fifth avenue, attracted considerable attention yesterday, from the fact that in each of the blocks was was a representative of the fancy tribe known as the "finny" which met death by the congealing. We understand that the machine will make ice out of hot water in three minutes and cold water in one minute.

BODY IDENTIFIED.—Yesterday in the absence of Coroner Clawson, Alderman John A. Floyd, of the Second ward, held an inquest on the remains of the negro found drowned in the Ohio river at the head of Brunot's Island by Mr. William Moffitt, on Saturday. The body was identified to be that of Henry Keyes, of the steamer Kate Putnam, who was drowned off that boat not long since. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. Mr. Allen, undertaker, took charge of the body. Deceased leaves a widow and two or three children.

THE POLICE COMMITTEE.—The Police Committee of City Councils met in the private parlor of the Mayor last evening, and approved the pay roll of the police for the month of April, amounting to $8,873 10. The pay roll of the members of the force amounts to $8,387 10; the balance is for the police court month. The committee also approved the report of the Mayor's clerk for the month of April, after which they adjourned. The report alluded to will be found elsewhere. Clerk Patterson will pay the police to-day.

TAKEN TO DIXMONT.—Officer Moon yesterday took the insane man, arrested at an early hour on Sunday morning, and confined in the lock-up until yesterday, to Dixmont. His name was ascertained to be Lewis Faris, from a letter found in his possession, addressed to him by his brother John Faris. It was dated April 20th, and the writer stated among other things that he had sent Robert Faris, had died, and requested Lewis, who was to run on the packet plying the St. Charles, to stop off at Parkersburg, where he would be met by his brother. How he got here is not known.

TWENTIETH WARD POLICE DISTRICT.—Fifty-one cases were disposed of by Deputy Mayor Cartwright during April. Eighteen were charged with disorderly conduct, seventeen of which paid the fines imposed, and the one went to the work house for sixty days. Twenty-one were charged with drunkenness; twelve paid the fines, two were committed to jail and in the remaining seven cases the charges were dismissed. There were also two cases of violations of city ordinances, in both of which the fines were paid. One case against the clerk of the Meat Inspector against Louis Bayer for selling diseased meat, in which the fines paid amounted to costs, and the meat confiscated and thrown into the river